

THE WAY THEY HAVE IN GOTHAM.

American election tactics are such as to completely mystify more easy-going Europeans. The English Radicals in 1906 showed themselves skilful at personalities, but the following example of hard-hitting, taken from the New York *American's* editorial page, is, to use a handy euphemism, "hot stuff with a vengeance." Let it speak—or rather howl—for itself:—

"What do the patient, hard-working men of the East think of the wealth of Judge Gaynor's friends—the Sullivans?"

The men of the East Side who are supporting families of five or more on from \$6 to \$12 a week, doubtless read with unusual interest the detailed story in yesterday's *American* of the enormous and ever-increasing volume of property in real estate and stocks and enterprises owned by "Big Tim" and "Little Tim," and all the other Tims who are their tools and henchmen.

Upon what meat do these our Gaynor's "Tims" so feed, that they have grown so opulent and great? How did these fellows get so rich so quick, and make their immediate henchmen rich?

Many a plain, honest fellow of the East Side who took *The American* home with him last night to his humble home, must have scratched his head in perplexity over this problem.

The men of the East Side know that Senator "Big Tim" gets a salary of \$1,500 a year. They know that Alderman "Little Tim" receives for his patriotic and unselfish services the sum of \$2,000 a year. The sum total earned by these two mighty men of Tammany—these present partners of Judge Gaynor—is \$3,500 a year!

And yet on this little island alone, outside of the other four boroughs not yet examined, these twin incarnations of Judge Gaynor's Tammany have accumulated more than \$2,000,000 of real estate, not to speak of other possessions in this and other boroughs.

Perhaps our "Christian Jurist" of pious utterance will be good enough to explain in his early speeches to the East Side just how these gentle friends of his have worked this more-than-marvel of finance. The men of the East Side would be so glad to know.

If Judge Gaynor, this silver oracle of sweet sincerity, does not deal frankly with his East Side fellow-citizens on this matter, there are others who will tell them that these typical Sullivans—typical Tammany men—have been for years feeding fat upon the suffrages and the offices that they win from the trusting people. There are those who will tell these people and make plain that which "Brother Gaynor" will not dare to tell—that his political partners—the proudest pillars of his prospective throne—have made merchandise of their suffrages, and bartered their offices and powers for selfish loot in the markets of trade. They will tell of contracts awarded for "substantial considerations," of other contracts absorbed by political pull, of franchises sold for swelling figures on the altar of official opportunity, of stock exchanged for privileges given and protection afforded, of criminals pardoned for substantial sums, and of criminals protected in crime for hush money that flowed fast and free into the pockets of the bosses and of the henchmen through whom the infamous work was done.

And when these East Side men, hearing this brazen story, shall contrast their poor and sometimes squalid homes with the rolling splendor of the Sullivans, so swiftly rich, they will be likely to inquire of Judge Gaynor:

"How can you expect us to vote for these men who have prospered so shamelessly on our freeman's ballots, or for you, who are their condidate and representative?"

They will do more. They will say to our "Christian Jurist": "How can you dare to invite us, sir, to follow you to the polls when your political train carries ANOTHER SULLIVAN, who must in turn be made a millionaire at our expense. If 'Big Tim' and 'Little Tim,' from salaries of \$1,500 and \$2,000, have amassed many millions, how many more millions will it take to satisfy Christie Sullivan, who will start on a salary of \$10,000?"

They are likely to think that our "Christian Jurist" wishes to appoint himself a receiver for a bankrupt but opulent city, in order to pay in part the mysterious and unquenchable debt which New York seems to owe to the Sullivans.

Oh, insatiate Sullivans! Oh, plundered city! Oh, once upright Judge!"

GERMAN NEGLECT OF POULTRY.

Germany pays comparatively little attention to poultry raising. For the greater part of its supply of eggs and poultry the Empire is dependent upon Italy, France, Belgium, and the Balkan States. The import of eggs and poultry has increased marvellously since 1872, in which year the combined imports of these two items amounted to only £100,000. Faring people of Germany look upon poultry raising as an unprofitable industry, and the average German farmer considers it a waste of money to raise or purchase food for his hens or to provide his fowls with satisfactory quarters. Any dark corner of a barn or stable is usually considered amply good enough, and the fowls must find themselves all the food they require.

REBUILDING MESSINA.

Now that Messina and Reggio are being rebuilt, the Red Cross Society of Switzerland has started an interesting experiment. It has sent to Sicily to be used in rebuilding the towns, 60 chalets similar to those in use on the Alps. They are of two kinds: the one, destined for Messina, having one upper story, while the other, to be erected in the country towns of Calabria, are of the bungalow type. It is hoped that these wooden constructions will better resist the earth shocks than stone buildings, and in any case, should they fall, the casualties would be far fewer. Viewed from outside the chalets, which are much admired by the Sicilians, are exactly the same as those in the Alps; but the disposition of the interior has been modified somewhat to meet the needs of Italian life and a southern climate.

LATEST AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

October 31.—**Campania**, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 6. Mark letters "Via Colon—Queenstown per Cunard Line," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

October 28.—**New York**, from Southampton, mails due in New York November 6. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. tomorrow (Thursday).

November 2.—**George Washington**, from Bremen, mails due in New York November 11. Mark letters "Via Bremen," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 1.

November 4.—**Majestic**, from Liverpool, mails due in New York November 11. Mark letters "Via England," and with name of steamer, and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Monday, November 1.

November 4.—**Kaiserin Auguste Victoria**, from Hamburg, mails due in New York November 13. Mark letters "Via Hamburg," and post not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

TO CANADA.

For the information of Canadian readers it may be mentioned that a fast mail steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company leaves Liverpool for Quebec and Montreal direct every Saturday. Letters intended for Canada by this direct route should be posted in Berlin and Dresden not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Thursdays, and be marked: "Via Liverpool by Empress steamer." At the same time it should be remembered that Canadian letters can also be sent by one of the New York steamers, and that if mailed by steamers direct from German harbours they obtain the benefit of the 10-pfennig rate for 20 grammes.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Letters for the above steamers should be mailed in the boxes at the station (Berlin, Lehrter Bahnhof; Dresden, Hauptbahnhof) or at the General Post-office at the time mentioned. Letters bearing a 10-pfennig stamp per weight of 20 grammes are only valid for transit by a German steamer sailing direct from a German port. They will not be sent by an English or French steamer.

NEXT AMERICAN MAILS DUE IN BERLIN AND DRESDEN.

Today (Wednesday), by the S.S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, left New York October 19.

On Friday, October 29, by the S.S. Majestic, left New York October 20.

On Saturday, October 30, by the S.S. La Lorraine, left New York October 21.

On Sunday, October 31, by the S.S. Deutschland, left New York October 23.

As there are many of our readers who still appear to believe that letters despatched to America under the new cheap rate—10 pfgs. for 20 grammes, only by steamer sailing from German ports—are not forwarded by the express steamers, but are kept back for transference by "any old tub," we may state that, on the contrary, such letters are despatched by the first steamer on the schedule, be it an express or ordinary mail steamer. No distinction whatever is made, and full advantage of the cheaper rate may therefore be taken. Such letters may be sent by every steamer sailing from a German harbour (Hamburg or Bremen) which appears in our daily mail list.

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